



NATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM REPORT

ON THE SITUATION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

Cumulative report covering March 2016 – June 2017



Cover and internal cover page photos:

IDP in Drohobych, Lviv Region, sewing traditional Ukrainian shirts with equipment provided by IOM within the EU-funded project

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The project is funded by the European Union and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

The objective of the National Monitoring System (NMS) is to support the Government of Ukraine in collecting and analysing information on the socio-economic characteristics of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and IDP households, as well as the challenges they face. The NMS provides a better understanding of the evolving movements and locations, numbers, vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations in Ukraine.

IOM adapted its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)** approach, a system designed to regularly capture, process and disseminate information on displacement situations, to the Ukrainian context.

The analysis presented below is based on **survey data collected during six survey rounds**, from March 2016 to June 2017.

The NMS survey was conducted in **24 oblasts of Ukraine and the city of Kyiv**.

Main information sources used for NMS:

- i) Data of sample surveys of IDPs via face-to-face interviews (6,450 interviews);
- ii) Data of sample surveys of IDPs via telephone interviews (8,327 interviews);
- iii) Data of sample surveys of key informants via face-to-face interviews (4,034 interviews);
- iv) Focus group discussions (FGDs) with key informants, IDPs and IDPs, returned to the NGCA (in total – 32 FGDs);
- v) Administrative data and relevant data available from other sources.

Please see Annex 1 for more details on methodology.



OVERALL SUMMARY

- **Socio-demographic characteristics of IDPs** and their households have remained relatively stable during the survey period from March 2016 to June 2017. Compared to the total population of Ukraine, IDP households are characterized by higher than average household sizes, an increased share of women and households with children, as well as by younger household members.
- The **employment situation of IDPs** has started to improve. The rate of employment amongst IDPs increased from 35% to 46%. Furthermore, positive trends in IDP employment include the increase in the share of long-term employment, the increase in the share of IDPs who are working in the same sector of employment as before displacement, and the increase in the share of IDPs who found a job corresponding to their qualifications.
- There is a slight improvement in the **well-being of IDPs** from March 2016 to June 2017 as demonstrated by an increase in the average monthly income per IDP household member, from UAH 1,420 to UAH 2,017, as well as IDPs' self-assessment of their financial situation. It might be related to the increase in minimum wage rate that occurred three times throughout the reporting period, as well as to the increase in the share of IDPs who reported salary as their main sources of income, as they assess their financial situation higher than those who have other sources of income (government support, pension, etc.).
- Despite this positive trend, the share of IDP households with enough funds to **cover only their food needs** remained high, at 44% in June 2017. Moreover, IDPs continue to rely heavily on government support, the second most frequently mentioned source of income. IDPs who indicated government IDP support as their main source of income more frequently assessed their financial situation as covering only enough for food.
- The number of IDPs who **have consistently lived in the same place of residence** is becoming larger each round. In June 2017, 41% of the interviewed IDPs reported that they have been staying in their current place of residence for more than 30 months. This represents an increase of 18% compared to the 23% reported in Round 5 (March 2017).
- The proportion of those **intending on returning** to their place of origin after the end of the conflict grew from 33% (in September 2016) to 44% (in June 2017). At the same time, a quarter of the respondents expressed their intention not to return, even after the end of the conflict.
- More frequently the **intention to return after the end of the conflict** is reported by people aged over 60, pensioners who reside with relatives and whose housing in the place of residence before displacement is not damaged. The **intention not to return** more frequently is reported by people aged 35 to 59, who either have housing in the government-controlled area (GCA) or reside in a dormitory or collective centre for IDPs, but whose housing in the place of residence before displacement is ruined or they don't have any information about its condition.



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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF IDPs AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

IDP (female, 57) from Donetsk Oblast:

“I was working at the market place, even though I was already a pensioner. There was shelling, I hid and did not leave the cellar. I was not going to work, I abandoned the goods, as well as the house... Then all of a sudden had a thought: we need to leave because I cannot stand this anymore. Almost as soon as we left, there was a direct hit on the market place, somewhere around noon. I would be dead by now if I had stayed and continued to work...”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

Almost all IDPs stated that they have registered with the social protection system of the Ministry of Social Policy. The percentage of IDPs registering with the social protection system remained relatively stable across all NMS rounds (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1. IDP registration within Ministry of Social Policy system, %

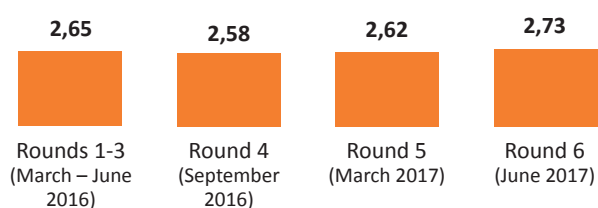
	Rounds 1-3 (March-June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Yes	92.7	92.1	96.5	94.4
No	7.0	7.6	3.5	5.4
Do not know	0.3	0.3	0	0.2

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

During focus group discussions, the IDPs and key informants noted that, typically, persons who do not register are those not in need of government support. However, occasionally the lack of registration is connected to bureaucratic barriers (Source: Focus groups with IDPs; Focus groups with key informants).

The average size of IDP households is larger than the average household size in Ukraine. The Round 6 data showed that the average size of households was identified as 2.73 persons, while for the general population in Ukraine it is 2.58 according to 2017 data¹. There was a small increase in household size over the past four rounds (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2. Average size of IDP households, by rounds, %



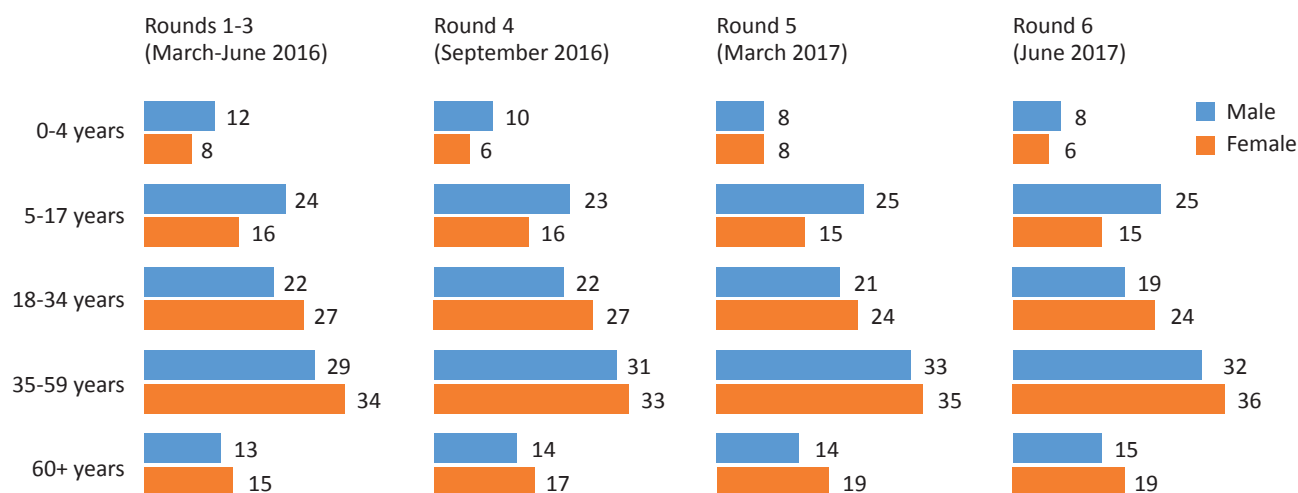
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

In Round 6, 57% of surveyed IDP household members were women, which is slightly higher than the proportion of women among the total population of Ukraine (54% as of 1 January 2017²). The larger share of women among IDPs is observed in all age groups over 18 years old and is consistent with the results of previous surveys (Figure 1.3). In addition, the share of IDPs aged below 18 is nearly 1.5 times higher compared to the general population; whereas the share of IDPs aged over 60 is almost 1.3 times lower³.

- 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of households in Ukraine in 2017 (according to a sample survey of living conditions of households). Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2017.
- 2 Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2017. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2017.
- 3 Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by age as of 1 January 2017: 0-17 years – 18%, 18-59 years – 60%, 60+ years – 23%. Source: Distribution of the permanent population of Ukraine by gender and age as of January 1, 2017. Statistical Bulletin. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. – K., 2017.



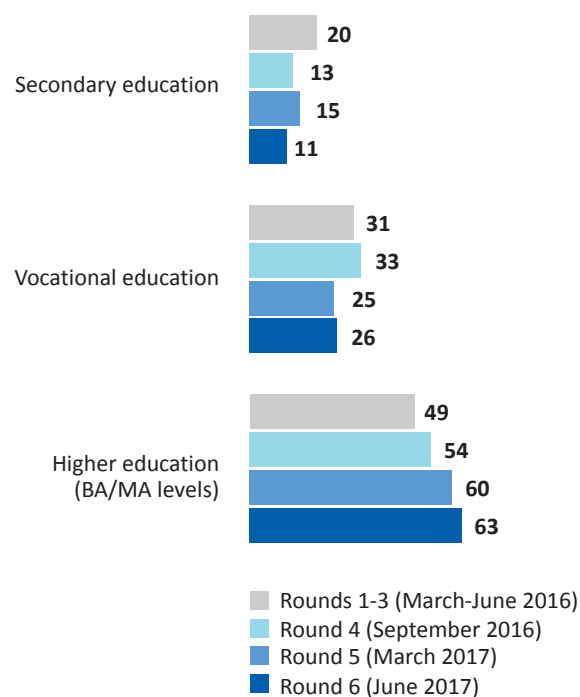
Figure 1.3. Distribution of IDP surveyed household members, by age, gender and rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

The level of education among IDPs over 18 years old is high, among which 63% have some form of higher education. The share of IDPs with higher education has increased from 49% to 63%, while the share of IDPs with secondary and vocational education has decreased (from 20% in Round 1-3 to 11% in Round 6 and from 31% in Round 1-3 to 26% in Round 6 respectively) (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4. Distribution of IDP household members by educational attainment, % of household members older than 18 years



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

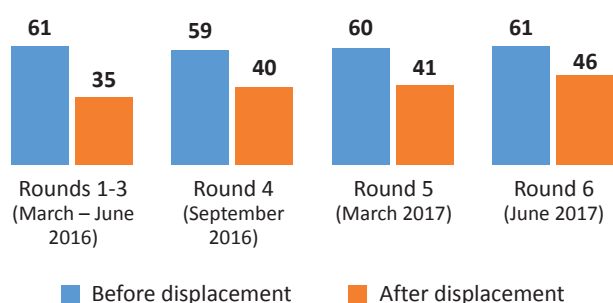


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2. EMPLOYMENT OF IDPs

Although employment remained one of the key challenges identified by IDPs, the data showed a slight improvement of the situation. The share of employed IDPs increased from 35% in Round 1-3 to 46% in Round 6, and the differences between the employment rates from before and after displacement decreased by 15% (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1. Employment of IDPs before and after displacement by rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

One positive trend observed concerning employment is the increase in the share of long-term employment (of more than 12 months) in their current job from 33% to 67% (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2. Distribution of IDPs by duration of employment in current job by rounds, % of employed respondents

	Round 1-3 (March – June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Less than a month	6	5	3	1
1- 6 months	27	23	10	12
7-12 months	33	30	23	19
More than 12 months	33	41	62	67
No response	1	1	2	1

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Based on the results of the NMS, the employment rate among IDPs was lower and the percentage of the economically inactive population (pensioners, persons with disabilities, maternity leave) was smaller compared to recent national indicators⁴.

IDP (female, 50) from Donetsk Oblast:

“At the employment centre I could not even register. I went there to find a job, it was the only thing I was interested in. However, they said to me, “So you are an IDP... who will risk hiring you?” What does that mean? Risk? I am just like anyone else wanting a job. Only yesterday I was the same Ukrainian just like you, has anything changed today?”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

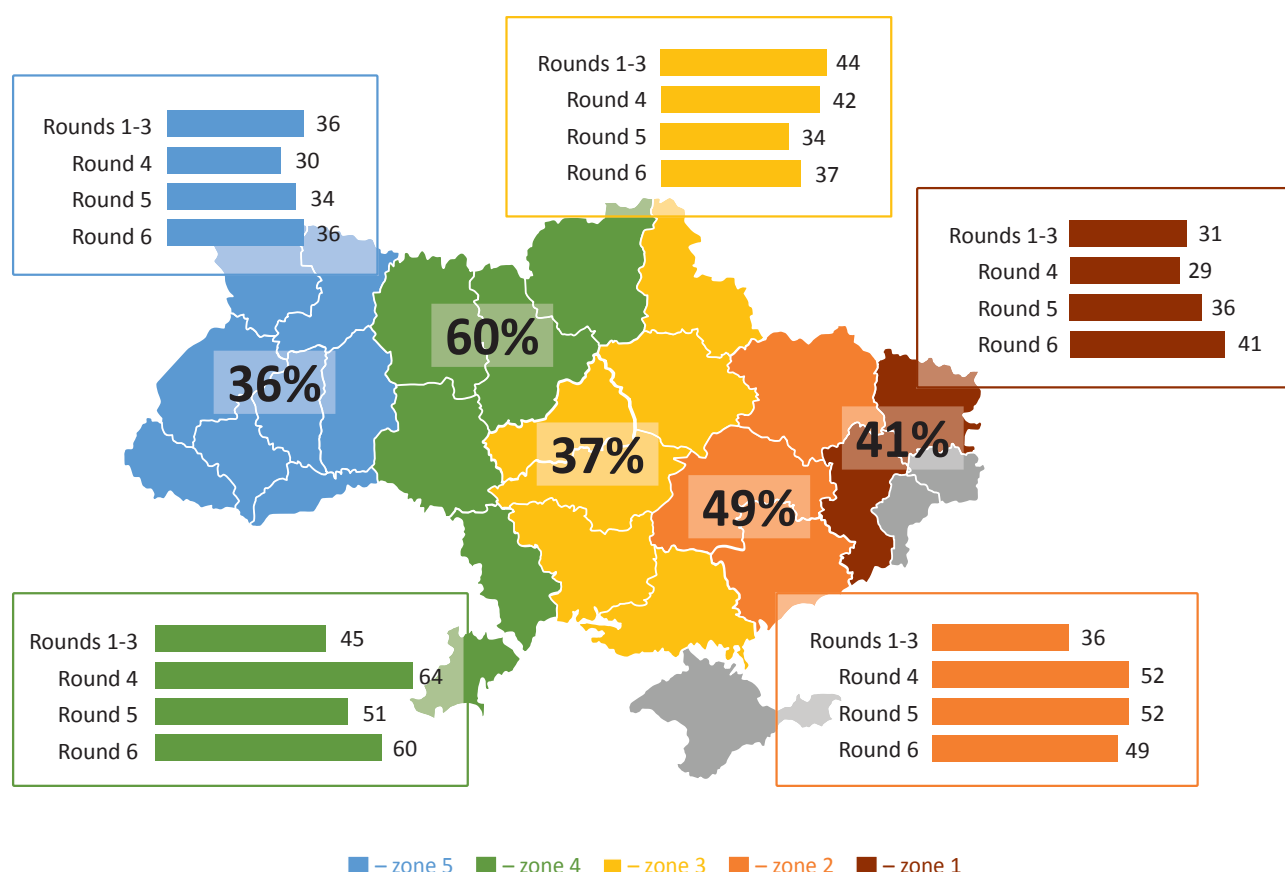
Employment of IDPs was more often reported in cities (more than 100,000 inhabitants). Specifically 58% of IDPs who have a job live in cities, compared to 46% of all survey respondents.

The level of employment and its changes are uneven across geographic zones, which were grouped according to their distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (Figure 2.3)⁵. The level of employment is highest in the fourth geographic zone – 60% in Round 6, which is a 15% rise in the employment level compared to 45% in Round 1-3. There is considerable growth in the second zone as well, spe-

⁴ In Ukraine, the employment rate of the population aged 15-70, on average, in 2016, was 56.3%, the unemployment rate was 9.3%, and the percentage of the economically inactive population was 37.8%. Source: *Economic activity of the population in 2016: Statistical Bulletin/State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2017. – 23 p.*

⁵ Grouping of oblasts into zones is by distance from the NGCA of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Zone 1 – Donetsk (GCA) and Luhansk (GCA) oblasts; zone 2 – Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, and Zaporizhia oblasts; zone 3 – Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv, Poltava, Sumy, Kherson, and Cherkasy oblasts; zone 4 – Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts; zone 5 – Volyn, Zakarpattya, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky and Chernivtsi oblasts.

Figure 2.3. IDPs employment after displacement, by rounds and geographic zones, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

cifically from 36% in Round 1-3 to 49% in Round 6. The changes are minor in the fifth zone. In the third zone, there was a decrease from 44% to 37%.

Over all rounds of the NMS, a positive trend emerged regarding the increase in the share of IDPs whose current employment corresponds to their qualifications, specifically from 60% to 74% (Figure 2.4). Seventy-four (74%) percent of IDPs in Round 6 are working in the same sector of employment as before displacement, a 14% increase compared to 60% in Round 1-3.

Figure 2.4. Correspondence of the IDPs' current job with their qualification by rounds, % of employed respondents

	Round 1-3 (March – June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Corresponds	60	59	67	74
Does not correspond	40	41	33	26

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs



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The differences between employment before displacement and after are largest in the ‘industrial’ and ‘service’ sectors (Figure 2.5). In particular, after displacement fewer people are employed in the industrial sector than before displacement: 18% versus 12% in Round 1-3 and 13% versus 9% in Round 6. At the same time, more IDPs are employed in the service sector after displacement than before: 22% versus 29% in Round 1-3 and 22% versus 31% in Round 5.

Employment in the service sector is reported most often in large cities of 100,000 and more inhabitants. Women more frequently report working in the service, trade, and education sectors than men, while men more frequently reported employment in industrial, transportation, and construction sectors.

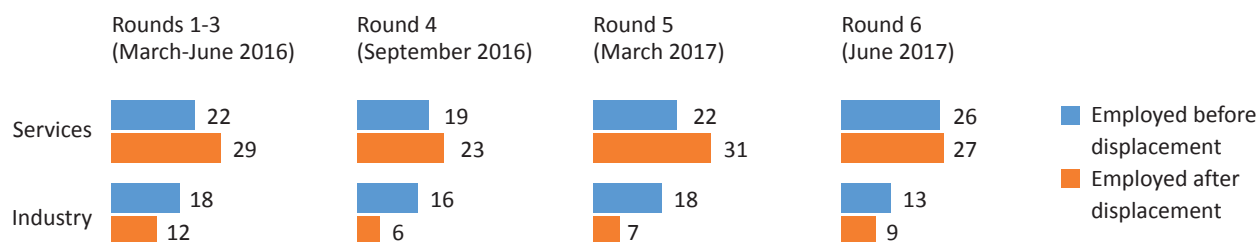
Direct employment was recognized as the most effective means of support among the unemployed IDPs – 63% in Round 6, an increase of 20% compared to 43% in Round 4. This option was more frequently reported by unemployed men than women, 82% and 58% respectively.

Key informant (female, 43):

“A family came from Luhansk: three children, husband and wife. They had a family business and the wife worked in a bank. When they arrived in Kherson, they couldn’t fulfil their potential. But thank God, we were able to help them. We found an apartment, registered children at the kindergarten. The wife was trained as a nail esthetician and her husband works as a driver.”

Source: FGDs with KI

Figure 2.5. Changes in sectors of employment before and after displacement, % of IDPs 18-59 years old



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs



3. WELL-BEING OF IDPs

Livelihood opportunities

The data showed a slight improvement in the well-being of IDPs and is supported by the self-assessment of the respondents’ financial situation (Figure 3.1). The share of households that had to limit expenses even for food decreased by 2.5 times throughout the monitoring period (from 38% in Rounds 1-3 to 15% in Round 6). The share of households who assess their financial situation as enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, and basic needs increased (from 20% in Rounds 1-3 to 38% in Round 6). At the same time, the portion of IDP households who assess their financial situation as enough funds only for food still remains high at 44% in Round 6.

Compared to recent general trends in Ukraine⁶, the largest disparity, according to IDPs’ self-assessment, was observed primarily among the most vulnerable households that limited expenses even for food. Their share (15%) is three times higher than the national average (5%). Also, the share of IDP households that can accrue savings is 2% versus 6% for the general population.

IDP (female, 19) from Donetsk Oblast:
“Our family income allows us to afford a balanced diet. However, for instance, in comparison with previous years, we cannot afford our favourite cake as often as we used to. Only on holidays.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

The level of income also showed a small improvement, with the average monthly income per IDP household member increasing from UAH 1,420 to UAH 2,017 (Figure 3.2). There was also a 6% increase reported in the share of households who indicated their average monthly income ranged between UAH 7,000–11,000 for the past six months. However, the average monthly income level of IDPs was still low compared with the actual subsistence level calculated by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which published rates in April 2017 at UAH 2,862 (when taking into account the amount of personal income tax the subsistence level is even higher, at UAH 3,280)⁷.

Figure 3.1. IDPs’ self-assessment of the financial situation of their households by rounds, %

	Round 1-3 (March – June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Have to limit expenses even for food	38	29	23	15
Enough funds only for food	40	42	45	44
Enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs	20	28	29	38
Enough funds for basic and other needs.				
Have savings	1	1	1	2
No response	1	0	2	1

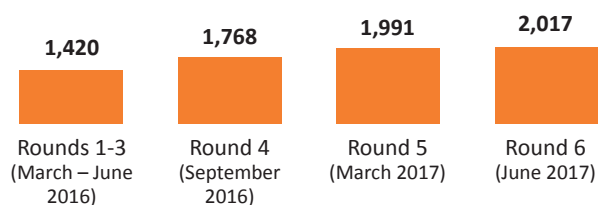
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

6 Distribution of households in Ukraine based on the self-assessment of their income during 2015: did not earn enough even for food – 5%; constantly spared on the most necessary items, except for food – 43%; enough funds, but did not make savings – 46%; enough funds and made savings – 6%. Source: *Self-assessment of households in Ukraine of their income level (according to a sample household survey in January 2016): Statistical Bulletin/State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2016. – 76 p.*

7 Background information for households in Ukraine in 2015: the average per capita equivalent total income (per month) was UAH 2,427.51, the average per capita equivalent monetary income (per month) was UAH 2,216.11. Source: *Household expenditures and resources in Ukraine in 2015 (according to a sample survey of household living conditions in Ukraine): Statistical Bulletin/State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2016. – 380 p.*



Figure 3.2. Average income per person (per month), by rounds, UAH



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

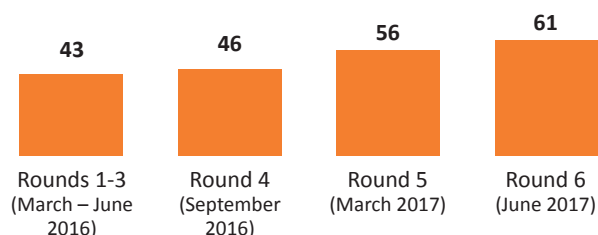
However, the increase in the average monthly income is uneven across geographic zones. The increase is the largest in the fourth zone (Chernihiv, Kyiv, Zhytomyr, Vinnytsia, Odesa oblasts), specifically from UAH 2,184 in March 2017 to UAH 2,748 in June 2017. At the same time, there was a decrease in average income per person in the first zone (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts – GCA) from UAH 2,148 in March 2017 to UAH 1,975 in June.

In addition, self-assessments of IDPs’ financial situation differs in various types of settlements. More frequently ‘enough funds for basic needs’ is reported in cities, while ‘enough funds only for food’ more frequently is reported in rural areas and ‘have to limit expenses even for food’, in towns.

Another positive trend is an increase in the share of households who indicated salary as their main source

of income, specifically from 43% to 61% (Figure 3.3). IDPs who indicated salary as their main source of income more frequently assess their financial situation as enough funds for food, necessary clothing, footwear, basic needs, compared to all survey participants.

Figure 3.3. Salary as a source of income in IDP households, by rounds, %



Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Government IDP support is the second most frequently mentioned source of income of which the share increased slightly by 11% (Figure 3.4). IDPs who indicated government IDP support as their main source of income, more frequently assess their financial situation as enough funds only for food compared to all survey participants. The large share of respondents receiving support from the Government shows that the majority of IDPs still strongly need government assistance.

Figure 3.4. Main sources of income in IDP surveyed households in the past 12 months by rounds, %

	Round 1-3 (March – June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Salary	43	46	56	61
Government IDP support	50	57	59	61
Retirement or long service pension	X	30	33	35
Social assistance	44	33	33	32
Irregular earnings	18	19	15	16
Humanitarian assistance	32	17	16	14
Financial support from relatives residing in Ukraine	X	X	5	8
Disability pension	X	8	7	6
Social pension	X	3	5	4
Other incomes	X	3	2	2

Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs



The share of IDP households who indicated humanitarian assistance as their main source of income decreased from 32% to 14% (Figure 3.4).

The most problematic issues identified by IDPs are living conditions (22%), payment for rent (21%), payment for utilities (14%), and unemployment (11%) and the situation remains unchanged during the survey period.

Living conditions and types of accommodation

IDP (female, 33) from Donetsk Oblast:

“At first we lived in a dormitory where we were settled, but we were forced to find a new apartment within a month. I found a communal apartment with a common toilet, and a corridor. My children like to run around and they played in the corridor, but the neighbors were complaining about the noise. So they were forced to stay inside the room. A month later, I found an apartment in Solonitsa, with no repairs done. Now I am negotiating with the owner about new wallpaper at my own expense. I want some kind of coziness.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

Most IDPs live in rented housing and the situation remains unchanged during the survey period. In particular, in Round 6, 42% live in rented apartments, 16% in rented houses, and 7% in rented rooms. A substantial share of IDPs continued to reside with relatives or host families – 23% in Round 6. Six per cent of IDPs continue to reside in dormitories and four per cent in collective centres.

The level of satisfaction with the basic characteristics of housing was high and constantly increasing during the survey period. Ninety (90%) percent of IDPs who reported satisfaction with electricity, safety, and sewerage, around 80% – with water supply, heating, and insulation, and around 70% – with living space.

The results of focus group discussions demonstrate that IDPs considered the purchase of their own housing impossible due to the constant lack of funds for even basic household needs. It also remained problematic for IDPs to officially rent an apartment because they do not have all the necessary documentation required. In order to limit expenses, some IDP families jointly rented housing (*Source: Focus groups with IDPs and KI*).

Suspension of social payments

During the survey period, more than 20% of respondents reported that they or their families experienced suspension of social payments. There is a slight decrease in the share of IDPs who reported such cases, from 27% in Round 4 to 22% in Round 6. In the majority of cases suspension concerned the monthly housing assistance for IDPs. As for other types of social assistance, there is a slight decrease in the portion of IDPs who reported suspended retirement or long service pension from 16% in Round 4 to 9% in Round 6.

IDP (female, 42) from Donetsk Oblast:

“I was not warned that I need to provide a certificate. I regained my pension, but the process took six months. My mother also had a similar situation. We should be informed.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

Those IDPs who faced suspension are generally familiar with the procedure to renew their social payments, specifically 79% in Round 6, a 23% increase compared to 56% in Round 4. In addition, the share of IDPs who received suspension notifications has increased slightly from 21% in Round 4 to 28% in Round 6.

According to the focus group discussion, the suspension of social payments had extremely negative consequences for the well-being of IDPs, as they lost their main source of income for a period of two to six months (*Source: Focus group discussions with IDPs*).



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4. IDP MOBILITY

Displacement experience

IDP (female, 37) from Luhansk Oblast:

“We have been living here for almost two years now. Many IDPs have children, they are going to kindergarten. They have friends at school and in sports classes. We do not want to hurt our children by moving them again from the city, from their life.”

Source: FGDs with IDPs

The percentage of IDPs, who have consistently lived in the same place of residence is growing each round (Figure 4.1). For the majority of the interviewed IDPs, their current place of residence was also their first location after displacement.

For those IDPs who changed their place of residence more than once the main reasons for relocation were housing issues (49% in Round 6 and 46% in Round 4), high rent (27% in Round 6, and 37% in Round 4), and lack of employment opportunities (34% in Round 6 and 31% in Round 4).

Intentions on return

A large share of respondents reported the intention to return to their places of residence before

displacement. In the last three rounds, the share of IDPs who are planning to return after the end of conflict increased from 33% to 44% (Figure 4.2). At the same time, a quarter of respondents firmly expressed their intention not to return even after the end of the conflict. When asked about their plans for the next three months, the vast majority of IDPs plan to stay in their current place of residence: 84% in Round 6, 79% in Round 5, 72% in Round 4.

Figure 4.2. General IDP intentions on returning to live in the place of residence before displacement, %

	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Yes, in the near future	2	1	0
Yes, after the end of conflict	33	39	44
Yes, maybe in the future	18	17	18
No	27	26	25
Difficult to answer	16	17	13
No response	4	0	0

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

There is a relation between the intention to return and age of respondent, as well as housing conditions. More frequently the intention to return after

Figure 4.1. How long have you been staying in the current place of residence?, %

	Round 1-3 (March – June 2016)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Till 6 months	7	6	4	3
7-12 months	18	10	5	5
13-18 months	37	15	6	4
19-24 months	37	47	20	17
25-30 months	1	21	42	30
More than 30 months	0	1	23	41

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs



Figure 4.3. Intentions on returning and housing condition in the place of residence before displacement, %

	Yes, after the end of conflict			No		
	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)	Round 4 (September 2016)	Round 5 (March 2017)	Round 6 (June 2017)
Not damaged	39	49	55	24	19	18
Damaged	33	37	46	22	23	24
Ruined	15	11	11	44	58	57
I do not know	29	17	10	33	38	34
Total	33	39	44	27	26	25

Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

the end of the conflict is reported by people aged over 60, pensioners, who reside with relatives and whose housing in the place of residence before displacement is not damaged. The intention not to return is more frequently reported by people aged 35-59, who either have their own housing in the GCA or reside in a dormitory or collective centres for IDPs, and their dwelling in the place of residence before displacement is ruined or they do not have any information about its condition (Figure 4.3).

Visits to former places of residence

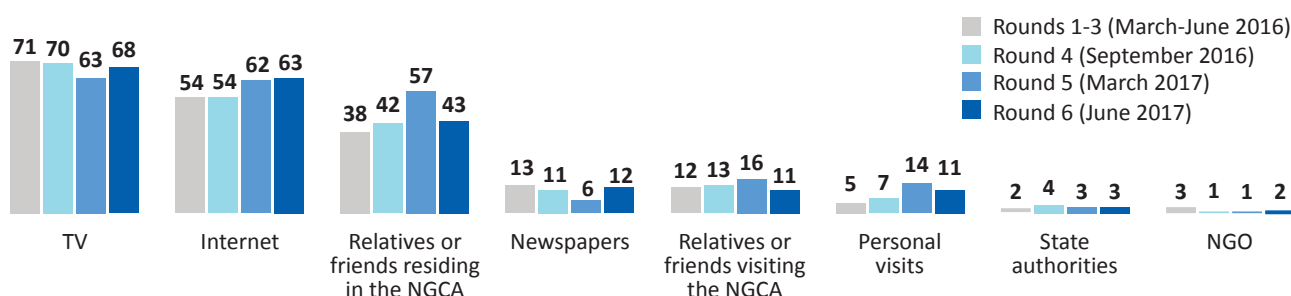
The share of IDPs who visited their place of residence in the conflict zone after becoming displaced has gradually increased, specifically from 32% to 48%. The main reasons to travel to the non-government controlled area (NGCA) were visiting and maintaining housing (63% in Round 6 up from 46% in Round 1-3),

transportation of belongings (52% in Round 6 up from 43% in Round 1-3), and visiting friends or family (49% in Round 6 up from 40% in Round 1-3). For the IDPs that did not visit the NGCA after displacement, the main reason was the perception that it was ‘life-threatening’, as reported by 52% of respondents in Round 6, a 7% increase from the previous round.

The major barriers identified by IDPs for visiting the NGCA were queues at the check points along the contact line, lack of transportation, and fear for life. The portion of individuals citing the aforementioned reasons remained stable, however a 17% increase was reported by individuals citing ‘fear for life’ between Round 4 and 6.

The main source of information for IDPs on the situation in the NGCA remained television (values varied between 63% and 71% during the survey period), Internet (between 63% and 54%), and information from their relatives or friends (between 38% and 57%) who continued to reside in the NGCA (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4. Distribution of IDPs by source of information on NGCA, %



Note: Respondents could choose more than one option
Source: Face-to-face interviews with IDPs



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ANNEX. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology, developed within the framework of the project, ensured data collection in 24 oblasts of Ukraine and Kyiv city, as well as, data processing and analysis in terms of IDP location, their movements or intentions to move, return intentions, major social and economic issues, citizens' perception of the IDPs' situation, IDPs integration into the local communities, among other socioeconomic characteristics of IDPs in Ukraine.

The NMS is performed by combining data obtained from multiple sources, namely:

- i) Data of sample surveys of IDPs via face-to-face interviews;
- ii) Data of sample surveys of IDPs via telephone interviews;
- iii) Data of sample surveys of key informants via face-to-face interviews;
- iv) Focus group discussions (FGDs) with key informants, IDPs and returnees to the NGCA;
- v) Administrative data and relevant data available from other sources.

Face-to-face interviews with IDPs

Six thousand four hundred and fifty (6,450) IDPs were interviewed with this method, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Centre of Social Reforms, across the country from March 2016 to June 2017. Each round had 200-400 randomly selected territorial units depending on the sample size. The sampling of territorial units was devised for all oblasts of Ukraine and distributed in proportion to the number of registered IDPs in each oblast (sample distribution of territorial units is provided in Figure 1). In each territorial unit selected for monitoring 5 IDP households were interviewed (or 2 for each sub round in Round 1-3). The distribution of the number of interviewed IDP households by oblasts is presented in Figure 2. It should be noted that about 42% of face-to-face interviews with IDPs in Round 6 were surveyed in the

previous round. The purpose of preservation of IDP households in the sample was to ensure a more accurate assessment of changes in the indicators between successive rounds.

Telephone interviews with IDPs

During the survey period, eight thousand three hundred and twenty-seven IDPs (8,327) were interviewed with this method by IOM. Out of the total, 7,661 interviews were with IDPs from the government-controlled area (GCA) and 666 interviews were with returnees to the non-government controlled area (NGCA). The sampling for the telephone survey was derived from the IDP registration database maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. The distribution of the number of interviewed households by oblasts is presented in Figure 3.

Face-to-face interviews with key informants

Four thousand and thirty-four (4,034) key informants were interviewed with this method in total. They were identified, in cooperation with the Ukrainian Centre of Social Reforms, across the country and were engaged to monitor the developments of the situation with IDPs in their oblast. Most of the key informants worked in non-governmental organizations or were representing institutions of social protection. In addition, some key informants were employed as local authorities, in health care establishments, in educational institutions or with other organizations. The sample was constructed similarly to face-to-face method, except number of key informants selected for monitoring – in each territorial unit were selected two key informants. The distribution of the number of interviewed key informants by oblasts is presented in Figure 4.



Focus group discussions

There were 32 focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted in cooperation with the Ukrainian Centre of Social Reforms between March 2016 – June 2017. The FGDs included representatives from IDP population (18 FGDs in Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kiro-

vohrad, Luhansk, Lviv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Kharkiv, Chernihiv oblasts and Kyiv), key informants (12 FGDs in Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Odesa, Poltava, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Kherson oblasts and Kyiv) and those who had IDP status but returned to the non-government controlled areas (2 FGDs conducted in the government-controlled area of Donetsk Oblast).

Figure 1. Distribution of the sample for territorial units within oblasts of Ukraine, by round

Oblast	Number of territorial units selected			
	Round 1-3 ⁸	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6
Total	300	400	205	205
Vinnytsia	5	7	4	4
Volyn	5	7	4	4
Dnipropetrovsk	13	19	14	14
Donetsk	88	106	48	48
Zhytomyr	5	7	4	4
Zakarpattia	5	7	4	4
Zaporizhia	18	26	14	14
Ivano-Frankivsk	5	7	4	4
Kyiv oblast (without Kyiv city)	7	9	6	6
Kirovohrad	5	7	4	4
Luhansk	35	45	24	24
Lviv	5	7	4	4
Mykolaiv	5	7	4	4
Odesa	6	8	5	5
Poltava	5	7	4	4
Rivne	5	7	4	4
Sumy	5	7	4	4
Ternopil	5	7	4	4
Kharkiv	30	42	14	14
Kherson	5	7	4	4
Khmelnysky	5	7	4	4
Cherkasy	5	7	4	4
Chernivtsi	5	7	4	4
Chernihiv	5	7	4	4
Kyiv city	18	26	12	12

Figure 2. Distribution of IDP households for face-to-face interviews by oblast, by round

Oblast	Number			
	Round 1-3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6
Total	2,400	2,000	1,025	1,025
Vinnytsia	40	35	20	20
Volyn	40	35	20	20
Dnipropetrovsk	104	95	70	70
Donetsk	704	530	240	240
Zhytomyr	40	35	20	20
Zakarpattia	40	35	20	20
Zaporizhia	144	130	70	70
Ivano-Frankivsk	40	35	20	20
Kyiv oblast (without Kyiv city)	56	45	30	30
Kirovohrad	40	35	20	20
Luhansk	280	225	120	120
Lviv	40	35	20	20
Mykolaiv	40	35	20	20
Odesa	48	40	25	25
Poltava	40	35	20	20
Rivne	40	35	20	20
Sumy	40	35	20	20
Ternopil	40	35	20	20
Kharkiv	240	210	70	70
Kherson	40	35	20	20
Khmelnysky	40	35	20	20
Cherkasy	40	35	20	20
Chernivtsi	40	35	20	20
Chernihiv	40	35	20	20
Kyiv city	144	130	60	60

8 Number of territorial units for each sub round in Round 1-3



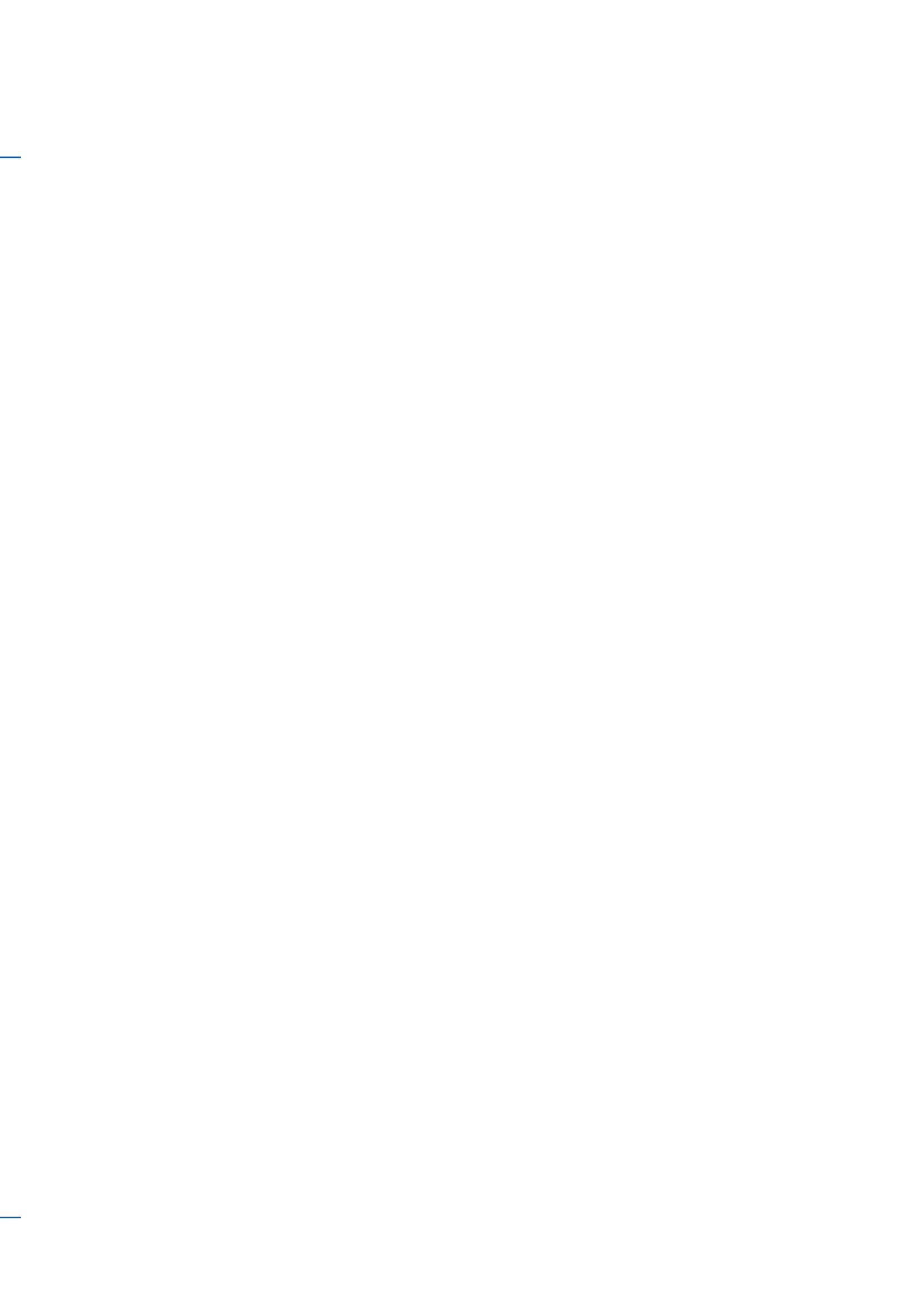
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Figure 3. Distribution of IDP households for telephone interviews by oblast, by round

Oblast	Number		
	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6
Total	2,086	3,132	3,109
Vinnysia	98	58	59
Volyn	51	56	59
Dnipropetrovsk	51	202	202
Donetsk	117	772	780
Zhytomyr	99	59	59
Zakarpattia	50	59	59
Zaporizhia	140	203	204
Ivano-Frankivsk	50	60	59
Kyiv oblast (without Kyiv city)	98	84	90
Kirovohrad	46	56	59
Luhansk	107	426	404
Lviv	50	59	61
Mykolaiv	46	59	62
Odesa	55	73	74
Poltava	148	59	59
Rivne	49	59	59
Sumy	100	58	59
Ternopil	50	59	61
Kharkiv	128	200	158
Kherson	98	59	60
Khmelnysky	56	59	59
Cherkasy	100	59	63
Chernivtsi	99	59	59
Chernihiv	50	58	59
Kyiv city	150	177	182

Figure 4. Distribution of key informants for face-to-face interviews by oblast, by round

Oblast	Number of key informants			
	Round 1-3	Round 4	Round 5	Round 6
Total	2,421	792	410	411
Vinnysia	40	14	8	8
Volyn	40	14	8	8
Dnipropetrovsk	103	38	28	28
Donetsk	704	212	96	96
Zhytomyr	40	14	8	8
Zakarpattia	40	14	8	7
Zaporizhia	144	50	28	28
Ivano-Frankivsk	40	14	8	8
Kyiv oblast (without Kyiv city)	56	18	12	12
Kirovohrad	40	14	8	8
Luhansk	286	86	48	48
Lviv	40	14	8	8
Mykolaiv	38	14	8	8
Odesa	52	16	10	10
Poltava	40	14	8	8
Rivne	40	14	8	8
Sumy	40	14	8	8
Ternopil	40	12	8	8
Kharkiv	244	86	28	30
Kherson	40	14	8	8
Khmelnysky	40	14	8	8
Cherkasy	38	12	8	8
Chernivtsi	40	14	8	8
Chernihiv	52	15	8	8
Kyiv city	144	51	24	24



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